

California

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GARDEN



MAY

1935

The Magazine . . .

"California Garden"

A Practical Local Guide published monthly
for more than 20 years

Subscription \$1.00 per year

The official organ of the San Diego Floral Association, in its 24th year of continuous activities.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The San Diego Floral Association

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
P. O. Box 323, San Diego, Cal.

Main Office, San Diego, California

Silas B. Osborn, Editor

MAY, 1935

Vol. 26

No. 11

Entered as second-class matter December 8, 1910, at the Post Office at Point Loma, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879. California Garden is on the list of publications authorized by the San Diego Retail Merchants Association.

MONTHLY ADVERTISING RATES

One Page.....\$25.00 Sixth Page.....\$6.00
Third Page.....\$10.00 Ninth Page.....\$4.00
Contract Rates On Request
Advertising Copy should be in by the 25th of preceding month.
Subscription to Magazine, \$1.00 per year; Membership, \$1.50 per year; Magazine and Membership combined, \$2.00 per year.
Meeting held third Tuesday of each month at Floral Building in Balboa Park, 7:30 P. M.
Shopping News Ptg. Co. 215 B St., San Diego

Contents for May

THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

WHICH IS WHICH AND WHY?

By Murray Skinner

TIGRIDIA

by Marjorie M. Mohler

THE SAN DIEGO FLOWER SHOW

By Ada Perry

MORE than a quarter of a century has elapsed since the "California Garden" was sent to press for the first time. Throughout the great southwest changes have taken place which have overshadowed the most sanguine optimists of that time. San Diegans were then discussing the feasibility of an Exposition to commemorate the opening of the Panama Canal. The fourth issue of the first volume of the magazine published in October, 1909, contained an article by the vice-president of the Floral Association, the late Hon. Lyman J. Gage, former Secretary of Treasury, 1897-1905, in cabinets of both McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt. That Mr. Gage was an enthusiastic supporter of the San Diego Floral Association's program of awakening civic consciousness in relation to the aesthetic side of community development (namely a horticultural background commensurate with its marvelous climatic advantages) is evidenced by the tone of his article which pointed out the very great value in presenting to the many visitors expected, a city of beautiful and attractive homes.

Thanks to the efforts of public spirited citizens, symbolized by our own internationally known Miss K. O. "Kate" Sessions, plans to beautify San Diego have been brought to fruition. Balboa Park, the site of the present Exposition is universally renowned for its beauty and is the crowning jewel in the diadem of San Diego beautiful.

We are now on the threshold of a new era of development in the West. Boulder Dam, Grand Coulee power and irrigation project, the San Francisco trans-bay bridges and the All-American Canal each contribute their share in this new development. Are we to advance culturally apace with the other phases of civilization's progress? If so intelligent planning, experience and training are essential.

The "California Garden", the oldest garden publication in the West has for many years provided the southwest with an authoritative garden guide. Many of its contributors are well known throughout the country for their specialized knowledge of ornamental horticulture. In California (particularly in southern California) gardening conditions are unique and demand specialized advice. In the absence of the profit motive there would seem to be no more logical approach or more economical method of becoming garden wise than through the recorded experiences of trial and error of the southwest's most able horticulturalists which appear monthly in the "California Garden". Which brings us to this, the San Diego Floral Association cordially invites you to membership and urges you to SUBSCRIBE NOW TO THE "CALIFORNIA GARDEN," CALIFORNIA'S AUTHORITATIVE GUIDE TO CALIFORNIA GARDENING.

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The Exposition

*... America's Exposition to be
Blaze of Floral and Arboreal Beauty*

Lush growths reminiscent of tropical paradises in the South Seas, towering eucalyptus trees in groves, arboreal bowers of stately palms and millions of varicolored flowers help form a superb setting in beautiful Balboa Park for the California Pacific International Exposition, opening on May 29.

In the park proper are more than 1,000 species of trees from practically every country in the world, of which number 56 varieties belong to the Eucalyptus family, 20 to the Acacia, 16 to the Palms, 10 to Pine, 8 to Cypress, 5 to Oak and 3 to Araucaria, among other branches.

Flowering shrubs and blossoms are equally as prolific and varied and many of these will bloom seasonally in gorgeous profusion during the Exposition months.

In the Alcazar Gardens immediately west of the House of Charm on the Avenida de los Palacios, are beds comprising more than 10,000 pansies of assorted types and colors.

The remarkable variety of trees, shrubs and flowers existing in Balboa Park is attributable to the equable climate of San Diego. From the crest of the mesa on which the Exposition buildings stand to the depths of the deepest canyon, the grounds are covered with a thick growth of

foliage, from the tropical palm to the hardy evergreens of northlands, from bright-blooming flowers of the equator to the sturdy plants which thrive in the countries of snow and ice.

As the visitor enters the 1935 California Pacific International Exposition area via the West Main Gate on Laurel Street and proceeds on over the famous Cabrillo Bridge, one can look down into the canyon 135 feet below and see spreading bushes and lofty trees, through the foliage of which peer greenish white clusters of sumach; yellow, violet and blue asters, violet snapdragons, cardinal larkspurs, pink clocks, white lilacs and a host of other brilliant flowers.

Along the border of the bridge are groves of Italian and Monterey cypress, beyond which is a patch of acacia of different species. Further on can be seen various sorts of eucalyptus, the red gum and blue gum, and the ficifolia with its flash of crimson. Far and near, the landscape is strewn with palms, from the thick-bodied phoenix to the lofty ones of the cocos plumosa type.

There are seven varieties of rubber trees on the Park grounds. These trees are native to India, Australia, China and Brazil. Quercus suber, the cork tree of Spain, also flourishes and this is the tree of the oak family which fur-



Avenida
de los
Palacios



nishes material for champagne corks. Banyan trees from Brazil, China and India also are to be found at America's Exposition and these are notable for their aerial roots growing to the ground from branches. Incidentally, these cover wide areas because of this proclivity.

The giant bamboo trees, indigenous to China and Japan, attain to a height of 60 feet in the Balboa Park tract. Camphor trees, native to the island of Formosa off Japan, also flourish. Resemblance to eucalyptus trees is noted in the *tristania conferta* which are used extensively as street and avenue trees in Australia. The Queensland Nut Tree, *macadamia ternifolia*, has leaves that are serrated like the holly leaf.

Three varieties of sumach, unlike the flower familiarly known by like name in eastern sections of the United States, are to be found at the Exposition. Besides *ovata* and *laurina* sumach there is the *integrifolia* species, the seeds of which were used by Indians of the Southwest on long marches to be placed in the mouth as sources of refreshment from fatigue. The seeds taste like lemons.

Ferns and exotic plants are housed in the Conservatory and Botanical buildings at Balboa Park and many thousands of plants are grown in the Park nursery. Within the Botanical Building is a rare collection of tropical and semi-tropical plants. Growing in thick profusion are palm and bamboo, varieties of banana trees, the *aralia*, and many other growths found in Central and South American jungles.

In the glass-covered conservatory, above an open pool filled with lilies, are heavy growths of *vitis* suspended from the ceiling, a curious relative of the common grape-vine with long, aerial roots, sometimes 25 to 30 feet in length. Sweeping fronds of tropical ferns border the water and the ground itself is covered with *insolepis*.

Scores of trees and shrubs which, when grown occasionally in northern conservatories, remain stunted, are found in magnificent splendor throughout the building just as they bloom in beautiful Balboa Park—home of America's 1935 Exposition—the year around.

The Exposition celebrates four centuries of progress and achievement in the West, and marks a new era of prosperity so aptly expressed in such huge building programs as Boulder Dam, the Grand Coulee power and irrigation project, the San Francisco trans-bay bridges, the All-American Canal, and numerous other public and private works, totalling billions of dollars in cost.

It tells the story of mankind's restless urge toward achievement from the time the high-sterned galleons of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo sailed into San Diego Bay and claimed Southern California for Spain, through the present, and gives a glimpse into what the future promises.

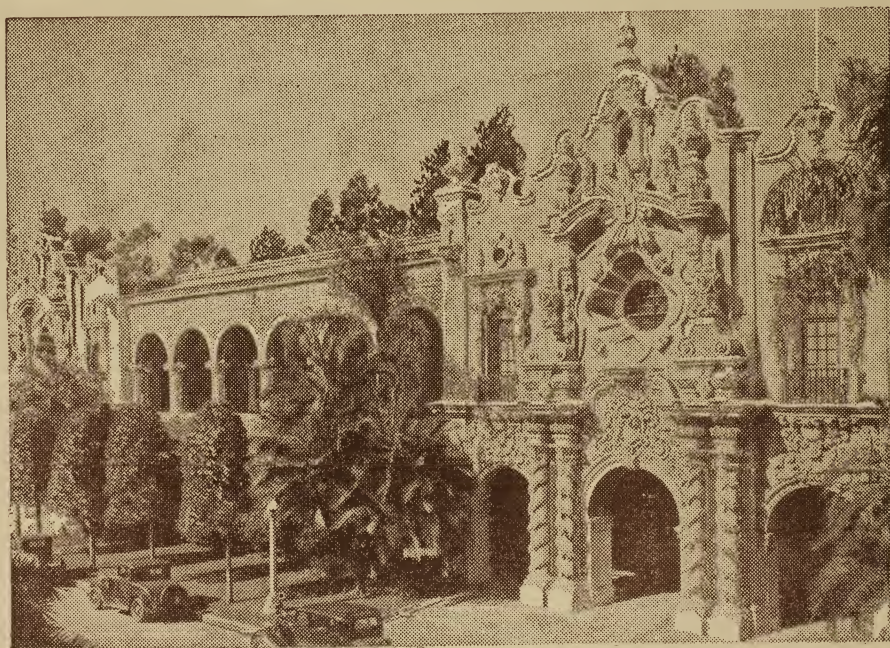
The Exposition grounds occupy 300 acres in Balboa Park which is bounded on the West by Park Boulevard, on the East by Sixth Street, on the South by Date Street, and on the North by Upas Street. In 1915, the Panama California Exposition also was held in this park.

All of the permanent buildings of that Exposition, which are of Spanish Renaissance and Spanish Colonial design, are being utilized as exhibit palaces in this Exposition. Added to these are many new structures, bringing the total number of buildings to more than 100.

These new buildings are a combination of the two oldest and most typically American schools of architecture, the ancient Mayan and Indian Pueblo. Little or no ornamentation is used on these buildings, the architects depending almost wholly upon native, living, blooming flowers and vines. These floral decorations are set in concealed



Palace
of
Foods
and
Beverages



CALIFORNIA GARDEN *for May, 1935*

planting boxes in the building parapets, and trail over the building sides in hanging garden effect.

The Exposition section of the park is laid out in the form of the letter "S" extending from the northeast to southwest. The Amusement Zone forms the top of the "S," the middle section being exhibit palaces, and the lower portion being devoted to additional exhibit palaces and individual industrial buildings.

Huge buses, 100 passenger capacity, are available for tours of the grounds.

For natural beauty and colorful history no better spot could be found than San Diego.

Fra Junipero Serra, gray-robed Franciscan monk, who founded the chain of missions which extend, one day's journey apart, from San Diego in the South to Sonoma in the North, called it "the land of joyous aspect." It is truly that.

Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, a Portuguese sailor in a Spanish uniform, discovered these shores in 1542. Here, under direction of Fra Serra and his brother monks, the Indians built the first irrigation ditch, the first impounding dam, the first town, the first school and the first church ever erected on these shores.

Such illustrious names as Viscaino, Coronado and Portola are closely identified with San Diego's early history.

The Palace of Science is the tallest of the exhibit structures, rearing its jeweled tower into the sky. This building will house such examples of the progress of man as ancient Peruvian surgery, a collection of 5,000 weapons gathered from every corner of the globe and on to the newest marvels of modern telephony.

The Palace of Foods and Beverages will contain displays, exhibits and demonstrations of everything pertaining to those important subjects from the latest type of patented can opener to the most modern multi-operations bottling machines.

The Palace of Natural History contains 397,088 specimens of birds, fish, animals, reptiles and plants.

The Palace of Fine Arts houses one of the finest collections of old masters and moderns in the United States, in-

cluding a priceless Gobelin tapestry and Ruben's "The Holy Family."

The Palace of Photography contains the Fifth Annual Salon of Photography, in which photographers from all parts of the world are competing.

The Palace of Water and Transportation, through its animated exhibits and displays, tells a graphic story of the great strides made by transportation during the past 400 years, from the ox-cart to today's speedy methods of travel by land, water and air.

The Palace of Education is, as its name suggests, dedicated to modern scholastic training.

The Hollywood Motion Picture Hall of Fame contains the story of the motion picture, graphically presented, along with articles which made some of the stars famous such as Charlie Chaplin's big shoes, the curls of Mary Pickford and similar items.

The House of Hospitality is the meeting place for out-of-state visitors to the Exposition, and the place where visiting dignitaries are entertained.

Individual exhibitors, the United States government, the State of California and others have spent millions for their participation in America's Exposition.

The Federal Exhibit Palace cost \$350,000 and contains exhibits of more than 20 government departments. The building, itself, is of unique Mayan design, said to be one of the finest of its type ever developed.

The California State Building, costing \$90,000, provides display space for the counties of the state, and a huge exhibit of the state government, showing the manifold products of California.

The Christian Science exhibit building has as its principal motif the promotion of international good will. Included in the exhibit space is a model reading room and a historical display of the church. The famous international newspaper, the Christian Science Monitor, plays a major part in the exhibits.

One of the most beautiful spots on the Exposition grounds is the reproduction, faithful in every detail, of the gardens of the Casa del Rey Moro, in Ronda, Spain.



Botanical
Palace
fronted by
The
Laguna
de Espejo.
(Mirror Lake)

Another is a reproduction of a section of the gardens of the Alcazar in Seville, Spain. The California Gardens present a colorful array of native flowers, rock gardens and pools. Quaint bridges, stone lamps and limpid pools interest visitors to the Japanese Gardens.

Fronting the Botanical Palace is the Laguna de Espejo (Mirror Lake), an oblong-shaped pool which reflects the surrounding buildings by day and catches the soft hues of an electric fountain at night.

Musically, America's exposition presents a never-to-be-forgotten picture. The Spreckels Outdoor Organ is the most magnificent instrument of its kind in the world. Daily concerts are presented at the organ.

All musical presentations are handled by an efficiently staffed Exposition Music Department.

America's Exposition strikes a new note in nocturnal beauty. Instead of the glaring brilliancy so marked at other expositions, the California Pacific International Exposition offers a night scene hitherto unrevealed.

This is accomplished through use of color screens on concealed floodlights, cast against the exhibit palaces in such a manner as to accentuate their architectural perfection. Also, colored floods cast their soft rays against trees and shrubbery.

Naturally, the Amusement Zone is brightly illuminated.

When the entire United States Fleet holds its two concentrations here in June and again in August, the brilliancy offered by the searchlights of the vessels sweeping the skies from San Diego Bay will make an electrical illumination show never before witnessed on the Pacific Coast.

The House of Pacific Relations is the foreign colony participation of the Exposition. This is composed of fifteen hacienda-type cottages, with floral patios, surrounding a central court and fountain. This section is dedicated to international peace and amity.

The picturesque architecture of Old Spain is carried out to the nth degree in the Spanish Village. This covers an area of 90,000 square feet and contains numerous units. It is the largest village of its kind ever built for an exposition. Olive trees, colorful blooms, a lively merchandise bazaar, and a gay patio cafe add to the attractiveness of this scene.

Gold Gulch is an exact reproduction of an early Western town, complete with bold, bad men and just as bold, if not so bad, dance hall girls. There is a blacksmith's shop, iron-barred bank, sourdough shacks, mining operations, sheriff's office and jail. A further note of realism is added by the fact that visitors to Gold Gulch can arrive there only by stage coach or miners' burros.

The Indian village presents a faithful replica of the famous Taos Pueblo.

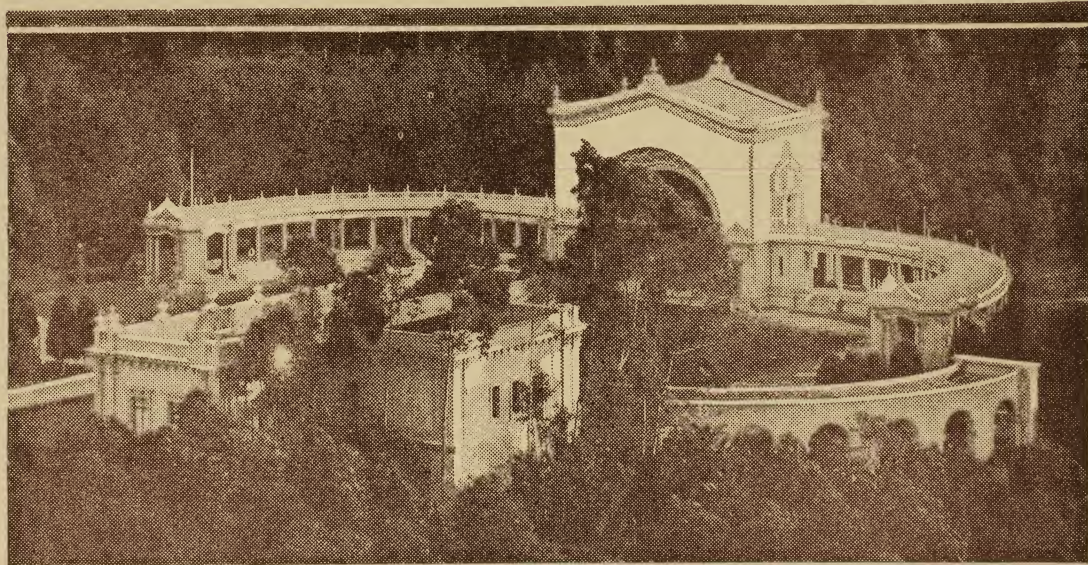
One of the high spots of interest is the Exposition Zoological Gardens housing 2,500 animals, birds and reptiles. Many rare specimens are to be found here. Mrs. Belle Benchley, curator of this zoo, is the only woman zoo keeper in the world.

San Diego offers unexcelled conditions for all types of sports.

During the Exposition there will be yacht regattas, motor boat races, swimming contests, aquaplane events, polo matches—in fact, every kind of event in sportdom.

Motorists driving to San Diego for America's Exposition will find ample, reasonably priced accommodations in the city. There are more than 200 hotels, hundreds of apartment houses and automobile courts. The city has numerous cafes and restaurants.

Entrances to the Exposition are so arranged as to lead from main traffic arteries. Directional signs, illuminated at night, have been placed all over the West on principal highways. Directional signs pointing the easiest routes to the Exposition grounds have also been placed.



INTERNATIONALLY FAMOUS OUTDOOR ORGAN

CALIFORNIA GARDEN *for May, 1935*

The S. D. Flower Show

By ADA PERRY

The San Diego Flower Show, held April 27-8 in the Bridges building, Sixth avenue and C street, displayed the blandishments of thousands of flowers where they contrast most charmingly with city atmosphere.

San Diego's finest growing season in several years filled the building to overflowing with the choicest blooms imaginable in the greatest variety. Exhibitors were much concerned to find room for everything. The arrangements of the many exhibits were triumphs artistically. Each section was staged as a complete show that yet tied in with the whole. It occurs to one that the judges might justifiably have surrounded the entire show with one big blue ribbon.

There were 105 classes, however, and each displayed its awards to the visiting public.

The large iris section was a rainbow dream of pastel Germanicas, brilliant Dutch and Spanish varieties and American and Himalayan novelties. An extra long rose section was heavy with the perfume and color of roses and others.

Shadow boxes, the loveliest yet, occupied prominent position with concealed lighting. On either hand the miniature bouquets provided much interest. Five shelves from a San Diego collector's trays of miniature bowls and vases was seen here, arranged with flowers.

The bouquet arrangements in baskets and containers in white, bronze, blue and pink was staged next the shadow box and miniature section with the color interest perfectly emphasized.

Balboa Park and the natural history museum added greatly to the show. The museum took advantage of the wild flower bonanza this year to offer the public an unprecedented wild flower display. The wild beauties were too numerous to mention and worthy of any of their garden relatives.

Potted plants were features of the show. Beautiful potted specimens of

nemesias, calceolarias, begonias, yellow callas, snowballs, lilies, columbine, hybrid amaryllis, coleus, colored caladiums, gardenias, double petunias and luxuriant ferns were massed or scattered through the exhibit sections. Tree roses and rhododendrons were shown.

Central California brodeaea and desert lilies, the dainty garden newcomers, aster fruticosus and perennial anagallis were outstanding in the novelty cut flower section. A table of miniature gardens was attractive as always and the cacti and succulents were divided into a collection of named and placarded specimens, many of which were blooming for the first time on exhibit here, and the planted cholla baskets and pottery figures including the popular burro model with his paniers of tiny plants. The cholla baskets were novel in the extreme and suggested many uses for the skeletons of these dreadfully prickly cacti.

The show committee of the Floral Association, which sponsored the San Diego show, included Mesdames Mary A. Greer, president of the association; George Gardener, Paul Tuttle, Maurice Braun, Robert Morrison, E. W. Delacour, John Nuttall, D. Rault, Elsie Case, M. E. Ward, Misses Etta Schwieder, Zula Kenyon, Alice Klauber, Pieter Smoor, W. H. Gibbs, Erskine Campbell.

C. D. UNION.

FLOWER SHOWS

The garden calendar for the past month has been well filled with flower shows. On Thursday, the 18th of April, the Lakeside Women's club held their annual spring show. Simplicity in arrangement and classification is the keynote of this show. The friendly rivalry of the exhibitors is accentuated by the fact that practically all exhibitors are well known to one another. The 20th and 21st of April marked the annual shows of both Coronado and Chula Vista. Both of these exhibitions always offer fine floral displays and the drive around the Silver Strand

from one to the other adds to the interest of visitors to both shows.

The Chula Vista shows, as has been usual for the past several seasons, offered an exceptionally fine exhibition of iris. Roses, annuals, perennials and other seasonable flowers were abundant and well displayed. The Chula Vista Women's Clubhouse provides a well adapted Spanish setting. The Coronado show, held annually in the public park in the heart of the city, offers one of the most delightful settings possible for a community flower show. Roses always are in goodly number and of fine quality at the Coronado show. This year proved no exception although the roses by no means overshadowed the other floral displays.

On the 28th of April, both the Oneira Club in northeast section of San Diego and the Olivewood Club at National City held their annual shows. The National City show also featured a garden contest. Both shows were creditable community enterprises. Rancho Santa Fe on May 4th held their annual show. This show is practically devoted to arrangements and their efforts in this direction far outshadow floral arrangements for artistic effect in any other local flower show. Noteworthy were the arrangements in white and yellow which dominated the show. The containers used by practically all the exhibitors were beautiful pieces. The color combinations thus created were varied, artistic and unusually pleasing. The San Diego Rose Society arranged a tour of rose gardens in conjunction with the show. Rancho Santa Fe has several wonderfully fine rose gardens. The editor has never seen finer, more vigorous or floriferous roses growing anywhere. All in all, San Diego County each spring enjoys many fine flower shows, all of which serve to inspire more and finer gardens.

MAY MEETING

The May meeting will be held in the small auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce and we hope that we will not have to under go the discomfort of the noisy rooms upstairs again. An unusually interesting program will be given by Miss Alice Rainford who will demonstrate arrangements in the Japanese manner.

Which Is Which and Why?

By MURRAY SKINNER

... Being a Description of the *Kalanchoe* Family

A trick question which arouses an instant response in many people; a question especially applicable when applied to the family of *Kalanchoes*. Why is a *Kalanche*, and why is a *Kitchingia*, and why is a *Bryophyllum*?

This group of shrubby or semi-shrubby plants is native to Africa and a few surrounding countries and islands, (Madagascar, India, Arabia, etc.) while one at least represents the Western Continent, coming from Brazil and thereabouts.

One cannot, by any means, look at the plants and say this is this and that is that, and confusion reigns supreme when plants come from here and there about the country and one finds the same species name preceded by one, or sometimes even two genus names have been used. We have the same plants under two or more different names, also.

There are, of course, certain botanical characteristics for distinguishing between each genus, as: "that *Kalanchoe* and *Kitchingia* filaments are inserted at middle or higher on the tube of the flower; that *Kitchingia* has spreading carpels, long styles, inflated-campanulate corolla and nodding flowers; and that in *Bryophyllum* the filaments are inserted at base of the corolla tube, the flowers are larger, usually pendant or nodding, with large, sometimes united sepals," but rules are made to be broken, botanical or otherwise, which naturally adds spice to the effort of definitely designating that this plant is this genus and that plant that, with decided characters of differentiation.

One of the simplest ways of identifying these three genera for the average person is found, as the botanical rule states, in the flowers, so, to put it in easily understandable terms, most *Kalanchoe* blossoms are more or less trumpet-form, held erect, the tips of the petals pointing towards the sky, while *Kitchingia* blooms are bell-shaped, hanging pendant, the tips of the petals facing the ground.

This gives the first step distinction

between *Kalanchoes* and *Kitchingias*, but, the blooms of the latter are found, on superficial inspection, to be similar to those of *Bryophyllums*. What now?

These two genera, then, are simply and easily divided by the appearance of tiny plantlets on the edges of the leaves or in the axils of the branches, or frequently among the pedicels of the flowers themselves, of the *Bryophyllums*, the name itself telling one that this fact occurs. Thus one watches a plant, which is otherwise indistinguishable from any other in the family of *Kalanchoes*—which these three genera were all called in the original—and when it blooms, if the flowers appear much like the stiffly held up fingers of one's hand, with the tips skyward, one says, "*Kalanchoe*" and is fairly safe in one's decision.

But, if the blossoms hang like a cluster of long bells, one still waits, patiently, we hope, but nevertheless, until tiny plants make their entrance along the edges of the leaves or upon the stalk of a plant. If these do not show one says, "*Kitchingia*," and waits for a botanist to dispute the conclusion. If the plantlets become evident one says "*Bryophyllum*," and forgets about it, even though someone does remark, "*Kalanchoe peltata*."

In this instance one seeks a reference book and reads, *Kitchingia peltata* Bak. (*Kal. peltata* Baill.) and merely smiles, or again, stressing a point, one reads, *Bryophyllum pinnatum* S. Kurz. (*Cotyledon pinnata* Lam.; *Kal. pinnata* Pers.; *Bryophyllum calycinium* Salisb.; *Sedum madagascarium* Clus.) By this time the seeker after facts concludes that the simple rules given above are the most satisfactory ones for the layman to follow, bearing always in mind that the final syllable or ending of the species name must agree with its genus ending, thus making *Kalanchoe pinnata* become *Bryophyllum pinnatum*, and then forgets all about the numerous synonyms under which his plants

WARM WATER BATHS HELP POTTED PLANTS

Hot water or vapor heat treatments benefit many greenhouse plants. Designed primarily to kill destructive mites, the baths also stimulate growth in some cases.

Great care is necessary in giving plants their hot-water dips. Too much heat is as fatal to the plants as to the pests. Longer dips in warm, rather than hot, water, entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture have just found, destroy the mites without injuring such extremely delicate plants as the cyclamen, chrysanthemum, geranium, lantana, fuchsia, and begonia. Most plants can stand water at 110° F for 15 minutes, but the cyclamen mite (*Tarsonemus pallidus*) cannot. Still lower temperatures—108° F.—lessens the danger of harming the plant and destroy the mites if the period of exposure is lengthened to 20 minutes, the recent studies showed. Longer treatments are necessary when mites occur on the plants below the soil surface. Immediately following treatment all excess water should be drained away from potted plants to avoid root injury.

Specially designed tanks, with electrical devices for controlling the temperature, are best for treating mite-infested plants. Or a tank filled with water at the right temperature, in which the plants on wire baskets or slatted trays are set, may be used.

Submerging tube rose bulbs in water at 10° F. for 60 minutes, the entomologists found, destroys the common bulb mite without interfering at all with the satisfactory development of the plant.

Treating the root clumps of spirea with vapor heat at a temperature of 110° F. for 1 hour, in another series of tests, not only killed the larvae of a destructive weevil, but also stimulated growth, so that the flowers bloomed from 40 to 60 days earlier than usual.

labor for existence, and, very likely, the puzzled student feels inclined to answer, "Why is Which" with "Who cares?"

These plants all do exceedingly well in California, but must be protected from frost, as they are touchy about cold nips.

Garden Tours Planned For Exposition Patrons

... San Diego's Reputation for Gardens To Be Upheld

In a city where gardens bloom the year round, really have flowers in them from January 1 to December 31, it is to be expected that horticulturally minded folk from elsewhere naturally will have part of their thoughts centered on the new and fascinating plants to be seen.

San Diego as host to America's Exposition this year will have a greater percentage of such visitors than ever before. San Diego has a reputation for garden hospitality. Each season, through its two major floral organizations, the Floral association and the local branch of the American Rose society, a number of lovely gardens are opened for receptions. Members of these organizations and their guests enjoy the flowers, trees, shrubs and landscaping triumphs of their fellow residents.

What the sharing of the garden "tours," as they are called, will mean to many Exposition visitors is apparent—trees they have never heard of, shrubs and vines only seen by them in hot-houses and undreamed of quantities of flowers; southern California style patios, pools, lath houses, brilliant cacti and succulent plantings and semi-tropical fruits hanging on their stems instead of lying in the paper lined baskets of fruit stands.

With these thoughts in mind, plans are proceeding in the Floral association and the Rose society, to include interested Exposition visitors as guests on the tours.

The delightful possibilities of these tours are unlimited. In past years gardens of all types have been opened graciously by the people of San Diego and its vicinity. Many of these gardens are winners of the annual Floral Association garden contests.

In San Diego proper there is the beautiful George W. Marston home, landscaped along English lines with California plant material including large eucalyptus trees, hedges of Catalina cherry and many specimens of California lilac and holly.

The W. J. Ogden place has notably

gracious lines and pool and pergola features to conform with its Monterey architecture. Mrs. Herbert S. Evans' jewel of a garden is known throughout the country in magazine write-ups.

The Julius Wangenheim walled garden with a classic series of pools has two of the finest trees in the city, a metrosideros and a podocarpus. Misses Etta and Lydia Schwieder's garden is considered perfect in detail in the Southern California style. Misses Zulu and Haidee Kenyon have a most interestingly terraced home with a succulent planted pool. Miss Sibyl Anderson's rockeries are unique.

On Point Loma are the lovely Perry W. Gavin, Thomas Hamilton, James Coffroth, Erskine Campbell, A. W. Treadwell and Ernest Von Buelow estates. The Gavin and Treadwell places have notable pool features, while the Hamilton, Coffroth, Elliot and Campbell gardens abound in exotic plants. Sweeping lines feature the Von Buelow home poised above the bay. The home of Maurice Braun, California painter, also on Point Loma, is most artistically designed.

In Coronado, the gardens of Col. Ira Copley, Mrs. Marshall O. Terry and George Burnham are laid out with fine trees and shrubs and exceptionally brilliant beds of flowers.

At Rancho Santa Fe, among many others, are the estates of M. E. Harrison, noted for roses; Dr. Carl Bertschinger, roses and terraces; S. H. Bingham, tropical plants and fruit and extensive rockery.

La Jolla, Chula Vista and La Mesa have many fine gardens which have been visited. Miss Kate Sessions, world famous plantswoman, lives on Mount Soledad in Pacific Beach surrounded by the best of her treasures. Mrs. F. W. Scripps at Braemar has a bayside estate laid out to enchanting garden units and guarded by immense palms and cypress.

The Floral Association also plans host days at the Aloe and Agave garden

THE GARDEN DICTIONARY

A year hence there will be issued what is perhaps the most important garden publication of recent years. Houghton Mifflin Company have in preparation a one-volume garden dictionary of nearly a thousand pages, covering every phase of gardening activity. This book will be attractively illustrated with pictures which will greatly increase its usefulness as a reference book.

Under the general editorship of Norman Taylor, who is also the editor for botany and ornamental horticulture of the Merriam-Webster's New International Dictionary, a distinguished staff of contributing editors and noteworthy horticultural writers has been assembled for The Garden Dictionary. This board includes such names as Barron, Chandler, Chupp, Farrington, Fox, Free, Hedrick, Herrington, Houghton, Lemmon, Lumsden, Matschat, McFarland, Morrison, Pring, Rowntree, Saunders, Spingarn, Teuscher, Wadley, Weston, Wilder, Wister, O. E. White, Richardson, Wright, and many others. A feature of the new book is an account of the gardening possibilities, soils, and climate of every state in the Union and the Canadian provinces.

FLORIST'S SECRET

When using a large stalk of bloom in decorating, one finds they sometime wilt even when deeply immersed, for example, the hollyhocks.

If a few cuts are made, lengthwise, through the hard outside bark, and also about one-quarter inch into the stalk, you will give the necessary heavy feeding the many blooms require, and cannot get after their supply has been cut off by taking away their ground system.

An old-time florist gave me this secret which I pass on to you, unless it happens already to be knowledge, and hence no secret. B.M.T.

and Cacti garden in Balboa park, projects which it sponsors.

Balboa park will be the center of the garden attractions, containing as it does, the Exposition. Another fine park of great interest to visitors is Presidio park, on the site of the birthplace of California missions. It has been developed by George W. Marston along original lines that preserve every point of historical interest.—(S. D. Union.)

Tigridia

By MARJORIE M. MOHLER

... The Day Lily of Fleeting Fire

It has always been a mystery to me why Nature has chosen to create some of her loveliest handiworks so ethereal and short lived. Many of the most beautiful blossoms in existence live but a few short hours before they shrivel up and die. Fortunate indeed, is the person who happens along just at the specific moment when one of these transient beauties is at the height of its perfection. Then does one experience something never to be forgotten—like a perfumed breath of a dream come true—or a sudden glimpse between the curtains of a world we but dimly comprehend.

Of such fleeting loveliness is the exquisite day lily, *Tigridia*, sometimes commonly called the Hound Dog, or Tiger Flower. This lily is a species of bulb plant native to Mexico and was first introduced into the U. S. in 1796. Because of its peculiar similarity to the markings of a tiger it has derived its name from the Latin "tigris" and "eidos," meaning "like." The flowers are cup-shaped with petals similar to the lolling tongue of a hound and are spotted and shaded with brilliant colorings, coming out in quick succession and lasting, as all day-lilies, for only the brief space of six to eight hours. Yet, since they bloom profusely there is seldom a lack of flowers while their season lasts, forming a gorgeous spectacle that never fails to arouse the exclamations of everyone who beholds them.

Perhaps the two best known varieties, and easiest to propagate, are *T. pavonia* and *T. p. conchiflora*. Both these species possess brilliant flowers six inches or more across and stand off the ground some fifteen to eighteen inches in height. *T. pavonia* is an intense scarlet spotted and dabbled with crimson, and *T. p. conchiflora* is a vivid red with orange yellow bowls blotched with brownish red spots.

This incomparable day lily can be grown in almost any climate. And should be planted in loose, well drained soil and in a spot where it will receive

the hot sun all day long. Unlike most bulbs of similar size, the *Tigridia* does not arrive along with the robins to assist in heralding in the Spring, nor with the usual array of Tulips, Chinese Lilies, Jonquils, etc., but prefers to flaunt its beauty to the summer breezes, reveling in the heat of an August day that would parch to a crisp any of the above mentioned varieties.

In milder climates like ours here in San Diego, the bulbs may be left in their original place all during the winter, but in colder localities it is much safer to lift them in the fall at the same time as the gladiolus and dahlia bulbs. They should then be stored in some warm, sheltered corner that is not too moist nor yet too dry, and planted out again about the end of May.

It has been my experience, however, in this climate that when the bulbs are allowed to remain in the ground all winter they multiply with the same rapidity as freezias and, like the freezias, either bring forth inferior flowers or refuse to blossom altogether. I have also found that by digging them up late in May and carefully separating the bulbs and then replanting, leaving plenty of space between, they will reward one for the trouble a hundred-fold.

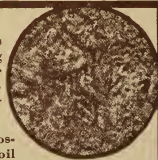
It seems a pity that this incomparable lily is not better known, especially when its requirements are so very simple. Its unique grace will inveigle the imagination and inspire a joy unequalled by any other plant in the garden. If you do not believe it just tuck in a few bulbs in some deserted sunny corner any time during the month of May or early June and see for yourself. The fun of walking out some morning and discovering a strange flaming beauty where all was drabness before is comparable only to the thrill of the first crocus that comes poking its intrepid little head up through the late March snows in Eastern gardens.

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National Garden Group Visits Rancho Santa Fe

By RUTH R. NELSON

... Early Background of Rancho Santa Fe Charms Visitors

Never has the fine old background of Rancho Santa Fe's early history lent greater charm, to a social event there, than the recent outdoor luncheon arranged by the Rancho Santa Fe Garden Club for the one hundred delegates of the National Council of State Garden Federations.

Motoring by bus from Los Angeles, after their convention at the Hotel Ambassador, the Eastern visitors found themselves welcomed at the century-old adobe landmark of the rancho. Great drooping pepper trees shaded the gay appointments of the tables with their delightful bowls of wildflowers. The voices of Mexican singers which sounded the first greeting to the visitors, was also the last thing which they heard as they departed, each receiving an orange from the hands of the Indian maiden who took these from a great copper kettle standing near the old stone fireplace. They left waving happy and enthusiastic farewells.

The immense success of this occasion was due to the splendid leadership of Mrs. Norman Carmichael, president of the Rancho Santa Fe Garden Club, who was determined that the beauty and charm of the old Rancho's atmosphere and gardens should be indelibly fixed in the minds of the representatives of garden clubs from every state in the Union. Luncheon arrangements were ably conducted by a committee in charge of Mrs. H. W. Whitsitt, assisted by Mrs. R. H. Millar and Mrs. W. L. McCulloch, who also made all the charming bouquets of wildflowers for the tables.

In the low-ceilinged living room of the old adobe landmark, Mrs. Carmichael, assisted by Mrs. O. Rey Rule, Mrs. S. R. Nelson and Mrs. H. L. Porter, staged a small but choice exhibit of flower arrangements. This was viewed during the intervals of the luncheon hour, the visitors returning again and again to study this display.

They praised an arrangement of gorgeous Venidium, a modernistic combination of handsome aloes com-

bined artistically with branches of artichoke leaves; a magnificent display of rare desert candles; beautiful wisteria, blue ceanothus, matillija poppies combined with airy watsonias, callas with streltizia; the harmony of a Dresden picture done with pink larkspur, pink rosebuds, pale lavender scabiosa and gypsophila. Snapdragons, iris, and the splendid rose gardens of Rancho Santa Fe, were also well represented.

An interesting old cupboard at the end of the living-room had been devoted to white flowers in white containers, quite stunning in this dark setting, with a light from above falling upon the bouquets. Orange blossoms, camelias, white sweetpeas, snapdragons, geraniums, waxy yuccas, marguerites and other small flowers had been used in making this picture, in which a few tiny miniature arrangements formed the central feature.

Now that this outstanding event is a thing of the past, the Rancho Santa Fe Garden Club is beginning preparations for their annual Flower Show, when they again propose to make Flower Arrangements the principal part of the exhibit. This will take place Saturday and Sunday, May 4 and 5, in the village center. A small admission fee will be charged.

The San Diego Floral Association are grateful to Reverend F. J. Boyer and the members of the Church of the New Jerusalem for the perfect day in the beautiful gardens of the church. This is the loveliest piece of rock garden development in the south and the city of San Diego should be very proud of the beauty spot which is available for all to see.

A talk of great value to those garden owners who have difficulty with pests was given at the April meeting of the San Diego Floral Association by R. R. McLean, County Agriculture commissioner. The writer suggests that every edition of the California Garden carry one or more of these pointers on the eradication of garden pests.

PREMIUM AWARDS AT SPRING FLOWER SHOW

ROSES

SECTION A—AMATEURS

Best collection of roses, 25 varieties, two blooms each: First, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Lane, second, George Beech.

Best collection of roses, 12 varieties, two blooms each (American Rose Society Silver medal): First, E. R. Bliss, jr.; special, E. R. Bliss, jr.; second, Mrs. J. H. Martin.

Best collection of roses, 6 varieties, two blooms each: First, Chas. W. Ritz; second, Kathryn Mills.

Best six white roses, one variety: First, George Beech; second, James J. Flint.

Best six red roses, one variety: First, Mrs. Frank S. Sure; second, George Beech; award of merit, Miss Faith Hall.

Best six yellow roses, one variety: First, George Beech, second, George Beech; award of merit, Mrs. Frank S. Sure.

Best six pink roses, one variety: First, E. R. Bliss Jr.; second, Mrs. Edward E. Butsch; award of merit, Mrs. Geo. Beech.

Best six pink shaded roses, one variety: First, Mrs. Chas. W. Ritz; second, Mrs. C. M. Hosmer; award of merit, Mrs. Frank S. Sure.

Best six flame colored roses, one variety: (Example Mme. Herriott): First C. H. Hoxel.

Best three white roses, one variety: First, George Beech; second, Mrs. Bert Dockstader; award of merit, Jas. J. Flint.

Best three red roses, one variety: First, Dr. Frank S. Sure; second, Mrs. Samuel Brust; award of merit, Mrs. W. H. Ruef.

Best three yellow roses, one variety: First, Forrest L. Hieatt; second, George Beech; award of merit, Mrs. Bert Dockstader.

Best three yellow shaded roses, one variety: First, Frank Skalecky; second, James J. Flint; award of merit, Miss Faith Hall.

Best three pink roses, one variety: First, Mrs. Kathryn Mills; second, George Beech; award of merit, Mrs. Edward E. Butsch.

Best three pink shaded roses, one variety: First, Mrs. John Graham; second, Capt. Harlan P. Perrill; award of merit, Jas. J. Flint.

Best three flame colored roses, one variety: First, Frank Skalecky; second, C. H. Hoxel; award of merit, Mrs. Chas. W. Ritz.

Best one white rose: First, Mrs. Bert Dockstader; second, Mrs. John Heermance; award of merit, F. K. Wood.

Best one red rose: First, F. L. Hieatt; second, Mrs. Grace Trevey; award of merit, George Beech.

Best one yellow rose: First Forrest L. Hieatt; second, Mrs. S. A. Bristow; award of merit, E. R. Bliss, Jr.

Best yellow shaded rose: First, Miss Faith Hall; second, Mrs. John Heermance; award of merit, Mountain Meadow creamery.

Best one pink rose: First, Forrest L. Hieatt; second, Mrs. John Heermance; award of merit, Mrs. W. H. Wilson.

Best one pink shaded rose: First, Mrs. J. H. Martin; second, Mrs. Kathryn Mills; award of merit, Mrs. S. A. Bristow.

Best one flame colored rose: First, Frank Skalecky; second, Forrest L. Hieatt; award of merit, Mrs. C. W. Ritz.

Best display of single roses (five petals): First, Miss Faith Hall; second, James J. Flint; award of merit, Mrs. Frank S. Sure.

Best display of Polyantha or Baby roses: First, Mrs. G. E. Allen.

Best display of Old Fashioned rose: First, Mrs. C. W. Darling.

Best display of climbing roses: First, Miss Faith Hall; second, Paul Hutchinson; special award, Jas. W. Coffroth.

Best roses introduced in 1934: First C. H. Hoxel (Countess Vandal).

Best arranged vase, bowl or dish of roses: First, Mrs. C. W. Ritz; second, Forrest L. Hieatt; award of merit, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Lane.

Best arranged basket of roses, on variety: First, Mrs. Jas. J. Flint; second, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Lane.

Best arranged basket of roses, more than one variety: First, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Lane; second, Mrs. Chas. W. Ritz; award of merit, Mrs. Jas. J. Flint.

Best rose in show: E. R. Bliss Jr. (J. Otto Thilow).

BEARDED IRIS

SECTION B—AMATEURS

Artistic display in basket: First, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Meise.

(Continued on Page 12)

The Garden Magazine

By K. O. SESSIONS

**... Publication Twenty-eight Years Old:
Contains Pertinent Information**

Fifty-six volumes of "The Garden Magazine", founded and for twenty-eight years conducted by William Robinson of London, are owned by the San Diego Floral Association, and are to be placed in the San Diego Library, in the reference room in the building across the street from the library proper.

Volume I is interesting to us today. It includes December, 1871 to June, 1872, six numbers, and was dedicated to the memory of John Claudius Loudon, author of "Arboreum Botanic" and many other works which have tended to ennoble the art of gardening.

The following articles and topics are of particular interest:

The first illustrated article concerns "The Foolishness which Rock-work Displays". These detestable examples illustrated will serve to show what childish and stupid notions of rock-gardening have existed up to this present time, and how much more pleasure will be experienced if the truer and simpler way of making a rock garden is generally adopted.

Notes on roses, by Dean Hole. He was the rose authority of that time.

A very fine illustration of the Yellow Pine, *Pinus ponderosa*; also *Picea amabilis*, the Silver Fir, native of Yosemite Valley, California.

A small illustration of Niagara Falls.

A full-page illustration of the Grizzly Giant Tree of the Mariposa Grove, California, thirty-three feet in diameter and over 200 years old. Also interesting notes on the persons living when it was a young tree.

Begonias were noted as fine for fall and winter flowers, when others were scarce.

Wigandia macrophylla, from the mountains of New Granada. Planted

Ground sterilized with carbon bisulphide can be replanted within a week, but if formaldehyde is used a period of weeks, or possibly months, may have to elapse. You should be able to detect no odor of formaldehyde whatever you replant.

in London sixty-four years ago, its foliage proved a great surprise. With us today a fine hedge is conspicuous on the grounds of the Army and Navy Academy at Pacific Beach.

Cedrus deodora, a pair of California mountain quail, the cactus *Cereus gigantea* mentioned as resembling fossil trees, all are very well illustrated.

An article on *Luculia gratissima*, called the most beautiful conservatory plant, with notes on its culture. This plant today is conspicuously described by Mr. Hugh Evans of Santa Monica, who specializes in new and rare plants that are a success in Southern California. He prices it at \$1.50 in gallon cans, large specimens at \$4.50.

The first six volumes have no colored illustrations, but the seventh has a few, including our pretty snowflake, *Leucojum vernum*. Volume VIII has only three plates, but Volume IX contains one of *Calochortus venusta*, our Mariposa lily so common about San Diego. All the other volumes have very fine colored illustrations one in each month. Each volume is dedicated to an able horticulturist.

Members of the Floral Association should look through a volume at their first opportunity, and write a short article on the plants and facts that will be of interest and value to California Garden readers of today. It is interesting to note how long ago, fifty or more years, many plants we now call new and rare were then known, observed, and cultivated by the horticulturists of Europe. So many of our plants could not be generally grown in the open in those countries, while we here can enjoy them and show them to the world. San Diego county has a great horticultural opportunity before it.

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PREMIUM AWARDS AT SPRING FLOWER SHOW

(Continued from Page 10)

Best arranged bowl: First, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Meise.

Best arranged vase: First, Mrs. Wendell Brant; second, Mrs. W. H. Wilson; award of merit, Chas. Winkler.

Best arranged low dish: First, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Meise; second, Miss Alice Greer; award of merit, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Meise.

BULBOUS IRIS

(Dutch, Spanish or English)

Best arranged basket: First, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Meise.

Best arranged bowl: First, Mrs. L. H. Slocum.

Best arranged vase: First, Basil Miller; second, Mrs. G. E. Allen, award of merit; Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Meise.

Best arranged low dish: First, Mrs. E. D. Morrison; second, Mrs. Jennie Owens; award of merit, Mrs. E. D. Morrison.

BEARDLESS IRIS

Best arranged basket: First, Mrs. Basil Miller; second, Mrs. G. W. Brown.

Best arranged bowl: Award of merit, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Meise.

Best arranged vase: First, Mrs. Geo. Abel; second, Basil Miller; award of merit, Mrs. G. W. Brown.

Best arranged low dish: First, Mrs. Geo. Abel; second, Miss Alice Abel; award of merit, Basil Miller.

Vase mixed iris: Award of merit, Mrs. Alpha Smeiser.

COLLECTIONS

Collection of five distinct named varieties of Bearded Iris: First, Mrs. Paul V. Tuttle; second, Mrs. Dorothy Holmes; award of merit, Mrs. Jennie Owens.

Collection of ten distinct named varieties of Bearded Iris: First, Basil Miller.

Collection of five distinct varieties of Beardless Iris: First, Basil Miller.

Collection of five varieties of Bulbous Iris: First, Basil Miller.

SWEET PEAS

SECTION C—AMATEURS

Best collection of sweet peas, 10 stems each vase: First, Mrs. Geo. W. Gardner; second, Mrs. Geo. Beech; award of merit, Mrs. Dorothy Holmes.

Best vase sweet peas, white: First, Mrs. Geo. W. Gardner; second, Mrs. C. F. Whitlock; award of merit, Mrs. Jenny Owens.

Best vase sweet peas, cream and yellow shades: First, Mrs. B. Butterfield; second, Fritz Stark.

Best vase sweet peas, red and red shades: First, Geo. Demetre; second, Geo. Demetre; award of merit, Mrs. B. Butterfield.

Best vase sweet peas, pink and pink shades: First, Dale Maple; second, Mrs. C. F. Whitlock; award of merit, Lela and Alma Marks.

Best vase sweet peas, lavender and blue shades: First, Dale Maple; second, Mrs. H. L. Fuller; award of merit, Mrs. B. Butterfield.

Best vase sweet peas, purple and maroon shades: First, Dale Maple; second, Dale Maple; award of merit, Dale Maple.

Best vase sweet peas, salmon and orange shades: First, Mrs. Wm. Smith; second, Mrs. D. Roulit; award of merit, Mrs. E. R. Parker.

Best vase sweet peas, bi-color: First, Mrs. G. H. Spurbeck; second, Fritz Stark; award of merit, Mrs. Jenny Owens.

Best arranged bowl of sweet peas: First, Mrs. Dorothy Holmes; second, Mrs. Geo. W. Gardner; award of merit, Dale Maple.

Best arranged basket of sweet peas: First, Mrs. Geo. W. Gardner; second, Mrs. Dorothy Holmes; award of merit, Mrs. B. Butterfield.

MISCELLANEOUS

SECTION D—AMATEURS

Best arranged basket of flowers other than roses and sweet peas: First, Mrs. Maurice Braun; second, Mrs. Jas. J. Flint.

Best arrangement of flowers in pewter container: Award of merit, Mrs. Robert Morrison.

Best arranged bowl or dish of flowers in shades of yellow: First, Miss Lydia Schwider; second, Mrs. Paul V. Tuttle; award of merit, Mrs. John Nuttall; second, Kathleen Strong; award of merit, Mrs. John Nuttall; special award, Mrs. Burr.

Best arranged bowl or dish of flowers in shades of pink: First, Mrs. John Nuttall; second, Kathleen Strong; award of merit, Mrs. Paul V. Tuttle.

Best arranged bowl or dish of flowers in shades of lavender and blue: First, Mrs. H. Kenyon; second, Mrs. G. W. Brown.

Best arrangement of flowers in vase, bowl or dish: First, Helen Weigel; second, Mrs. J. J. Jennelle; award of merit, Lois F. Mitchell; award of merit, Miss Leda Klauer.

Silhouette boxes: Mrs. Paul V. Tuttle.

Best arrangement of white flowers in white or silver container: First, Kathleen Strong; second, Mrs. Paul V. Tuttle; award of merit, Miss H. Kenyon; award of merit, Miss Etta Schweider; award of merit, Helen Weigel.

Best arrangement of flowers in copper or brass container: First, Miss Flendeta W. Wilkins; second, Kathleen Strong, award of merit; Mrs. Armistead Carter; award of merit, Mrs. Jas. J. Flint.

Best French bouquet: First, Mrs. G. W. Brown; award of merit, Mrs. John Nuttall.

Arrangement on mirror: First, Mrs. Paul V. Tuttle.

Best miniature arrangement: First, Forrest L. Hieatt; second, Ernest Braun; special award, Mrs. Robt. Morrison; award of merit, W. H. Hutchings, Mary Green, Hazel Abel; special, Geo. Thomas, Mrs. Sydney Mayer.

Best individual specimen of decorative plant: First, Mrs. F. W. Landorn; second, George Beech; award of merit, Mrs. G. W. Brown.

Best collection of bulb flowers, six or more varieties: First, Mrs. E. R. Bliss; second, Mrs. G. W. Brown.

Best display of pansies: First, Mrs. C. C. Temple; second, Admiral Tarrant; award of merit, Mrs. Jennie Owens.

Best display of stocks: First, Mrs. John Demetre; second, Mrs. Geo. Burnham.

Best display of snapdragons: First, Admiral Tarrant; second, Paul Hutchinson; award of merit, Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Kunzel.

Best display of calendulas: First, Mrs. George Beech; second, Mrs. G. W. Brown.

Mrs. Geo. Burnham

Best display of nemesis: First, David G. Houston.

Best display of any other flowers not otherwise classified: First, Frank Skalecke; second, Mrs. Orville Carpenter; award of merit, Mrs. S. A. Turr; special, Mrs. R. J. Mills and Mrs. J. H. Martin.

Shakespeare garden: First, Mrs. Vernon Graham Matthews and Mrs. Wm. Paxton Cry.

SECTION E—GENERAL

Open to All Competition

Still life flower pictures in shadow boxes: First, Miss Z. Kenyon; second, Miss Leda Klauer; award of merit, Mrs. E. T. Lannon, Miss H. Kenyon, Mrs. Isaac Walker.

Table arrangement: First, Mrs. Murray Smith; second, Miss Anna Lee Marston; award of merit, Mrs. Edgar Boal, Miss Emily Clayton.

Best display collection of succulents: First, Knickerbocker nursery; second, Soledad Rock-Water gardens.

Best displayed collection of cacti: First, Knickerbocker nursery.

Best cactus blossom: First, Mrs. John Heermance.

Best dish or tray garden: First, Mrs. Dorothy Holmes; second, W. H. Hutchings; award of merit, Mrs. Chas. W. Ritz.

Best miniature garden: First, Mrs. Dorothy Wylie; second, W. H. Hutchings; award of merit, W. H. Hutchings.

Best display miniature gardens: First, W. H. Hutchings.

SECTION F—PROFESSIONALS

Best display of sweet peas: First, E. H. Roepke, Pacific Beach; second, Terrace Garden nursery, 3740 Alameda.

Best displayed collection of rose bushes in bloom: First, Rosecourt Floral Co.; special award, Geo. F. Otto and Son.

Best general display of cut flowers other than roses or sweet peas: First, Terrace Gardens nursery.

Best displayed collection of shrubs and plants: First, Rosecourt Floral Co.

Best display bedding plants: First, Hansen nursery; special award, Shakespeare Garden, Mrs. V. G. Matthews and Mrs. W. P. Cary.

Best collection of begonias, ferns and other lathouse plants: First, Terrace Garden nursery.

Best hanging basket for lathouse or porch: First, Rosecourt Floral Co.

SECTION G—FLORAL ENTRIES

Best arranged basket, bowl or vase of cut flowers: First, Exclusive Florists; second, Rosecourt Floral Co.; award of merit, Grant Florist, Rosecourt Floral Co.

Outstanding display in show. Natural History museum wild flower display.

Special—General display: Park board. First, E. R. Bliss, jr., best rose in show (J. Otto Thilow); Forrest L. Hieatt, new rose "San Diego."

NO GRASS HAS ABILITY TO RID LAWN OF PESTS

There is no grass or mixture of grasses which has any particular ability to drive out or repress noxious weeds and grasses in lawns, as far as the United States Department of Agriculture knows.

"We regularly are being told of some new grass or grasses with marvelous ability to free lawns of such pests as dandelions and crabgrass," says Leonard W. Kephart, of the Bureau of Plant Industry. "Usually such highly advertised seed sells for much more than its real value, since it can be at best only a good, standard lawngrass or mixture. Sometimes it is even seed of very ordinary grass.

"Recently we purchased a sample of a mixture advertised 'to rid lawns of crabgrass.' We analyzed our purchase. It contained ordinary Kentucky bluegrass, bentgrass, and Chew-ing's fescue, all good grasses, but not able 'to rid lawns of crabgrass.'"

"Good lawns," says Mr. Kephart, "start with a good stand of grass, which must be carefully tended and fertilized each fall and spring with a well-balanced fertilizer. Lawns should not be watered too heavily nor mown too frequently. The best time to sow seed is in the fall, but it may be sown very early in the spring or even in the winter, preferably when snow is on the ground."

FRIEND OF MAN—THE TREE—SPEAKS

An excellent poster found in the public parks of Spain:

Ye who pass by and raise your hand against me, harken are you harm me. I am the heat of your hearth on the cold winter nights; the friendly shade screening you from the summer sun; and my fruits are refreshing draught quenching your thirst as you journey on. I am the beam that holds your house, the board of your table, the bed on which you lie, and the timber which builds your boat. I am the handle of your hoe, the door of your homestead, the wood of your cradle, and the shell of your coffin. I am the gift of God and the friend of man. Ye who pass me by, listen to my prayer, Harm Me Not.—(Golden Gardens.)

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